FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 153 *8 August 1978*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Chilean Foreign Minister Denies Return To Andean Pact	A	1	1/A5
SELA Representative Critical of Industrialized Nations	A	1	1/A5
Itaipu To Cost $12 Billion by Completion Date [JORNAL DO BRASIL 3 Aug]	A	1	1/A5
Briefs: Paraguay River Maneuvers	A	1	1/A5

ARGENTINA

Army Commander Viola Interviewed on Future Development [CLARIN 6 Aug]	B	1	1/A6
Bomb Explodes at Tractor Firm in Buenos Aires	B	3	1/A8

BOLIVIA

MNR-PRA Alliance Calls for Elections in 1979 [EL DIARIO 1 Aug]	C	1	1/A9
Lechin Oquendo Faults U.S. Recognition of Pereda	C	1	1/A9
Ministry Issues Communique on Nonalined Bloc Membership [PRESENCIA 28 Jul]	C	2	1/A10
$2.5 Billion in U.S., FRG Private Credits Offered	C	2	1/A10

BRAZIL

Reports of Plans for Nuclear Bomb Denied [O GLOBO 4 Aug]	D	1	1/A11
Democratic Movement Seeks To Amend Reform Bill	D	1	1/A11
Figueiredo Warned Against Not Ordering Priorities [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 3 Aug]	D	2	1/A12
Journal Predicts End of Pinochet Regime [JORNAL DO BRASIL 3 Aug]	D	3	1/A13

CHILE

Cubillos Comments on Extradition in Letelier Case	E	1	1/A14
Foreign Minister Grants Interview To Madrid Paper [EL PAIS 30 Jul]	E	1	1/A14
Archbishop Submits New List of Disappearance Cases	E	3	1/B2
Four Arrested, Released for Handing Out Pamphlets	E	4	1/B3
Foreign Minister Cubillos To Visit PRC in October	E	4	1/B3
Briefs: Unemployment Over 13 Percent	E	4	1/B3

COLOMBIA

President Signs Law on Territorial Sea	F	1	1/B4
Makeup of President Turbay's Cabinet Announced	F	1	1/B4
Latin American Heads of State Arrive for Inauguration	F	2	1/B5
Bolivian, Panamanian Leaders	F	2	1/B5
Venezuelan President Comments	F	2	1/B5
Ecuadorean President's Statement	F	3	1/B6
Briefs: Peso Devaluation	F	3	1/B6

PARAGUAY

Laino Statement Claims Political Persecution [ULTIMA HORA 7 Aug] H 1 1/B7
Government's Human Rights Policy Cannot Please Everyone H 2 1/B8
EL ENANO Warns Regime that Change Must Come [31 Jul] H 2 1/B8
Unified Liberals Urge Government To Abandon Repression [EL ENANO 31 Jul] H 3 1/B9
HOY Views Possible Suspension of U.S. Aid [6 Aug] H 4 1/B10
Communists Call for Front Against Stroessner H 5 1/B11
Briefs: Search for Uranium; New Ambassadors H 5 1/B11

PERU

Morales Bermudez Comments on Role of Armed Forces J 1 1/B12
Commission Completes Assembly Regulations J 1 1/B12
Miners Strike Jeopardizes Loan Repayment J 1 1/B12
Ministry Asks Health Workers To End Strike J 1 1/B12

PANAMA

Efforts Made To Strengthen Ties With European Socialists [MATUTINO 2 Aug] N 1 1/B13
Doctors Release Communique on End of Strike N 1 1/B13
Voting Ends Peacefully; Irregularities Charged N 2 1/B14
CRITICA on Electoral Problems [7 Aug] N 3 1/C1
80 Percent Turnout N 3 1/C1
Torrijos Expresses Satisfaction N 4 1/C2
Sure He Has Majority N 5 1/C3
Opposition Parties Walk Out on OAS Observers N 5 1/C3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Labor Tension Reported in Southern Pacific Area P 1 1/C4

EL SALVADOR

Official Comments on Honduran Change of Government P 1 1/C4

GUATEMALA

Riot Police Disperse Worker-Student Demonstration P 1 1/C4
Acrylics Factory Workers Stage Hunger Strike P 2 1/C5
Vice President Scores UK Attitude on Belize Issue P 2 1/C5

HONDURAS

Armed Forces Communique Replaces President With Military Junta P 2 1/C5

NICARAGUA

Private Enterprise Endorses Archbishop's Stand P 3 1/C6
Prisoner Denies Responsibility for Attack on Somozas P 4 1/C7

CUBA

Castro Counsels U.S., Canadian Youths Q 1 1/C8

Item 956-B-5 PrEx 7.10:FBIS-LAT-78-153

FBIS-LAT-78-153
Tuesday
8 August 1978
Vol VI No 153

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED

LATIN AMERICA

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

DELETED

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES RETURN TO ANDEAN PACT

PA071945Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1807 GMT 7 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 7 Aug (AFP)--Today in Bogota, Colombia, Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos denied rumors of his country's eventual return to the Andean pact, from which it withdrew in 1976. According to Cubillos, contacts are being maintained with the Andean pact members--Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Venezuela--but this does not mean that Chile is returning to the subregional Andean body.

Cubillos is here to attend the government changeover in Colombia today.

SELA REPRESENTATIVE CRITICAL OF INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS

PA221952Y Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Guillermo Maldonado, director of coordination and consultation of the Latin America Economic System [SELA], has said in Caracas that industrialized capitalist nations have no political intention of helping underdeveloped nations. Maldonado, who was Ecuadorean ambassador to the United Nations and attended the so-called North-South talks as SELA observer, made the statement in commenting upon the results of the recent Western capitalist summit in the capital of West Germany.

The Ecuadorean economist said that industrialized capitalist countries are guilty of stagnating all negotiations to establish a new and more just international economic order and have also made impossible the adoption of a new code of conduct for transnational enterprises. Maldonado concluded that in view of this situation, Latin America must intensify its internal cooperation and its cooperation with other underdeveloped nations.

ITAIPU TO COST $12 BILLION BY COMPLETION DATE

PY041012Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 3 Aug 78 p 21 PY

[Excerpts] The total cost of the Itaipu project has just been set at $8 billion, surpassing the $7.6 billion recorded in December 1977. This reevaluation will be presented today at a meeting of the Itaipu Binacional council to be presided over by General Costa Cavalcanti. Based on this reevaluation, a 10.52 percent increase over the 1977 budget, Itaipu Binacional will submit its 1979 budget to the federal government.

The initial 1972 Itaipu budget amounted to $2 billion. Through budget reviews made every 6 months, the cost of the project rose to the present estimate of $8 billion, and it is expected to jump to $12 billion by the time of Itaipu's completion.

BRIEFS

PARAGUAY RIVER MANEUVERS--Asuncion, 2 Aug--The Paraguayan and the Brazilian Navies have ended a series of antiguerrilla maneuvers on the Rio Paraguay called Ninfa-7, with the participation of the Mato Grosso war flotilla and a Paraguayan River unit. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1541 GMT 2 Aug 78 PY]

ARMY COMMANDER VIOLA INTERVIEWED ON FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

PY072328Y Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 6 Aug 78 pp 4, 5 PY

[Undated interview with Army Commander Lt Gen Roberto Viola]

[Excerpts] [Question] Could you define the distinctive aspects of this new stage?

[Answer] I believe that the distinctive aspects are as follows:

1. The adequate level of security with which the process will be implemented will permit the achievement of "a peace worth living in," thus opening the path toward the strong, modern and stable democracy we are pursuing.

2. The full implementation of the framework of power, as indicated in the basic documents of the process for national reorganization, including the functional readjustments which have emerged from the experience acquired during these years, will guarantee greater efficiency and harmony in consolidating the state.

3. The formulation of "guidelines for government action" by the military junta to guide the national executive branch, granting it the necessary freedom of action in order to stimulate the process.

4. The degree of the country's overall reorganization achieved up to today, with the effort of all Argentines, will permit the consolidation of the present and the building of the future.

[Question] During several of your speeches you have stressed the value of dialog and civilian-military rapprochement. How will this dialog be implemented? When will the practice of this methodology be put into operation? Who will be called upon for the dialog? What subjects will be debated?

[Answer] I would like to indicate that this stress on dialog does not mean the introduction of a new component in the activities of the process. Dialog has existed, as shown by the actions and participation of the highest-ranking officials when meeting with representatives of the various sectors, both in the country and outside it. What I do admit is that the dialog has not been systematic.

In a few words, as a prior step it is necessary to organize this dialog on the basis of the objectives which will emerge from the proposal which the armed forces will release to the country in the near future. Once its guidelines are implemented its execution will be on the basis of the provisions regarding this matter which are to be drafted by national government officials, who are the important moderators of the dialog's action.

As has already been said, the subversives, the corrupt and the dishonest will be the only ones kept out of the dialog. Every sector in the country must participate in it, because achieving the great national objectives is not the exclusive interest of the armed forces, but also of every Argentine.

[Question] In practice, how will the civilian-military rapprochement be implemented?

[Answer] What has come to be called the civilian-military rapprochement was conceived as the rapprochement of efforts and desires, of will and capabilities, undertaking to achieve an objective which involves all of us and which is the duty of all Argentines in a shared project. Practical implementation will be achieved through progressive participation in all its forms, and with the increasing agreement of the population regarding the fundamental objectives for achieving the desired national greatness.

[Question] Several high-ranking levels of the leadership have granted the workers an important role in the current process. When do you believe labor normalization will begin? Is it possible that the professional associations law will be approved before the end of the year?

[Answer] All of society's sectors have an important role in the process for national reorganization. It is not possible to conceive a process of this nature without the full participation of every sector within the country. The role in and the contribution of the workers to the nation's everyday life is undeniable and unquestionable and in their maturity, in their national awareness and in the capability of making an effort and a sacrifice lies one of the principal reasons for our optimism when referring to the fact that we will make the country progress.

Regarding a date for the approval of the professional associations law and for the normalization of the labor sector, I am not in a position to make any forecasts. The importance of the matter has demanded and demands intensive and permanent studies which have not yet concluded.

[Question] Regarding the business sector, it has been unofficially said that it will be one of the first sectors in which labor normalization will begin. Can you give an estimated lapse of time in which this process will begin?

[Answer] This matter is also being worked on and I can give no dates.

[Question] What is Lt Gen Roberto Viola's opinion about the economic situation?

[Answer] To give an opinion about the economic situation it is necessary to take into account the starting point--in other words, the country's economic situation on 24 March 1976. With this in mind we can find evident differences. To mend the country's productive apparatus, to again put into gear the economic cycle, to transform an economy of speculation into an economy of production, and to overcome a situation in which we were about to default on our debts required the adoption of measures which we cannot call hard, but rigorous. It demanded the imposition of a sacrifice on the country which mostly affected the sectors with fewer resources, although it was to have been applied in a uniform and equal manner.

Through these years, the country's answer has been conscientious and responsible: conscious of the situation we were experiencing and of the fact that it could only be overcome through work and effort; responsible, because many sectors have put to one side genuine aspirations and needs for the common good, understanding that there could be no stable or valid benefits for any sector if they were not in relative harmony with the other sectors and the nation as a whole.

Having overcome or being in the process of overcoming the most serious causes and effects of the crisis which we are experiencing, according to the principal indicators and trends of the economic sector, we can now expect a consolidation, an improvement and a stability of the economic factor which will benefit everyone.

[Question] Regarding the external situation, can you make a brief report of what has been done, indicating the successes and the difficulties?

[Answer] The country has achieved significant advances and at the same time faced important difficulties in the field of foreign relations. In the former, we can briefly say that we have achieved a standing and a permanency in the international field. In the sphere of large international forums our foreign policy is coherent with our principles of freedom, justice, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, peace, work and friendly assistance.

In the latter, perhaps the most critical difficulty was that of countering the intensive campaign carried out from abroad by the propaganda apparatus of terrorism which attacked us through every type of mass communications media, creating in many countries an unreal, distorted and negative image of Argentina.

Nevertheless, changes favorable to the country are occuring in world public opinion. This is due to several circumstances which have allowed objective display of national reality and the attitude of the Argentine people as a whole and of their institutions, which assumed the country's defense in the face of the disreputable maneuver to discredit undertaken by international subversion. This is an example of the responsible and spontaneous participation of the population when facing the nation's large problems, something which marks a true change of attitude.

[Question] What role do you assign Argentina in the sphere of Latin America?

[Answer] The one it has always had historically, a principal role, but not one of hegemony. Latin America, in view of the evolution of the world situation, must begin to act with a continental awareness, and yet without allowing--in view of its race, history and culture--patronage, tutelage or hegemony. We Latin American countries are jealous of our freedom, independence and sovereignty. I believe we are capable of integrating with solidarity for mutual interest but respecting our identities.

[Question] How would you define the state of the negotiations with Chile?

[Answer] The reply is practically implicit in the question. We are negotiating on the basis of mutual respect and understanding with the intention of seeking a definitive solution which will definitively eliminate the possibility of more disagreements.

Of course, the principles of sovereignty are not a matter of debate in the negotiations, because, as has been said, sovereignty is not negotiated.

Regarding the state of the negotiations, it is normal--in other words, they are on schedule.

[Question] And with Brazil?

[Answer] Our relations with Brazil are the same as those we have maintained for many, many years--friendship, cooperation and mutual respect. Regarding the negotiations being carried out concerning the hydroelectrical development of the Alto Parana, at the present time they have been temporarily interrupted. An indication of the cordial relations which we maintain with the Brazilian Armed Forces is the current visit to Buenos Aires of a Brazilian Army delegation headed by Maj Gen Bento Jose Bandeira de Mello, deputy chief of staff.

BOMB EXPLODES AT TRACTOR FIRM IN BUENOS AIRES

PA061444Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1220 GMT 6 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Aug (EFE)--A powerful bomb exploded at dawn today, at the offices of a Deutz tractor office in Buenos Aires' Palermo District causing substantial damage. No one was injured. The blast occurred in front of "La Agricola Palermo S.R.L." only 20 meters from the house of former Argentine President Alejandro Lanusse, who is currently on a tour of Europe. The shock wave from the explosion broke the store's windows and caused damage inside. Last week, 150 of the 1,200 employees of the Deutz tractor plant in Ahedo, near Buenos Aires, were dismissed. Police officials and members of the explosive squad arrived at the scene shortly after the explosion to investigate the incident. They confirmed that no one was injured.

MNR-PRA ALLIANCE CALLS FOR ELECTIONS IN 1979

PY071836Y La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 1 Aug 78 p 3 PY

[Text] The National Revolutionary Movement [MNR]-Authentic Revolutionary Party [PRA] alliance reiterated its request that the armed forces support the speedy realization of general elections, with the participation of democratic opposition political parties and free of any of pressures and intimidations.

They believe that it is necessary to call "elections backed by the law" which would have direct, secret voting, among other conditions. They should be held on the last Sunday of May 1979, so that they would lead to a peaceful transition on 6 August 1979 at the latest.

The demand made by this political alliance is based on its rejection of remarks by President Pereda during an interview granted to the New York TIMES. On that occasion he stated that he "would call elections in 1980, if the electoral law reforms are completed in time."

The alliance adds that since the president himself is in charge of naming, convoking and setting deadlines for the commissions which should propose these reforms, it in fact turns out that the elections can be held when he pleases.

The communique issued by the MNR-PRA alliance states that the Bolivian people should in no way accept General Pereda's view. It adds: "The present government is the result of a pure and simple act of force, carried out in open defiance of the people's will."

Another paragraph of the document indicates that the 21 July coup allowed General Pereda to postpone the political suit which the National Congress should have brought against General Banzer, "and also drew a curtain of oblivion, perhaps involuntarily, over the mistakes committed in the international field, the failure to obtain a sea outlet, the unjustifiable foreign debt which is approaching $2.5 billion, the corruption affecting all levels of public administration, the abuses of human rights, the massacre of peasants in Cochabamba Valley, and the deaths of prisoners at police installations."

At the same time, it states that the centennial of our country's loss of its coast should find all Bolivians united, that unity must be based on a government formed by the nation's majorities, the result of popular will, "respectful of minority rights and, in a word, truly democratic."

LECHIN OQUENDO FAULTS U.S. RECOGNITION OF PEREDA

PY050338Y La paz radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 Aug 78 PY

[Excerpts] Mineworkers leader Juan Lechin Oquendo has protested against the U.S. Government policy, which has led to recognition of the government of Gen Juan Pereda Asbun. Lechin said that nothing can be expected from imperialism and that the consolidation of political freedom is the exclusive result of the struggle of the Bolivian working class and people. He said that the Bolivian people had been a permanent victim of the bourgeois parties. The miners do not believe in Carter's remarks and concern over the defense of human rights and the democratization of Latin American countries because he protects the transnational companies, he said.

The leader of the Mineworkers Federation of Bolivia stated that the workers are convinced that a state of law in which democratic rights of the people are respected will only be achieved as a result of the people's struggle and not as an act of charity by U.S. imperialism.

Lechin also referred to the workers' concern over the economic problems presented to the Mining Corporation of Bolivia, which is deliberately delaying its answer until the government decides to take strong action, according to him.

MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON NONALINED BLOC MEMBERSHIP

PY070203Y La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 28 Jul 78 p 1 PY

[Text] The Bolivian Foreign Ministry issued a communique yesterday to report that the conference of nonalined countries had decided to refer the Bolivian admission request to the next summit meeting, to be held in 1979. This is the text of the communique:

"The conference of nonalined countries, at present being held in the Yugoslav capital, decided to refer the Bolivian application to enter the group to the next summit meeting to be held next year.

"The press office of the Foreign Ministry is thus discounting some news reports which indicated that the Bolivian request had been rejected by the conference.

"The Bolivian delegation reasserted in its presentation the principles supported by our government regarding international matters and indicated that Bolivia's legitimate aspiration to become a member with full rights within the nonalined movement is based on Bolivia's fundamental agreement, regarding attitude and criterion, with the spirit of this community of nations. Bolivia reasserts the firm decision of its government to maintain the principles of unity which identify Bolivia with the movement. Bolivia offers definite support to the cause for peace, respect and solidarity for all peoples, as well as the search for a new international economic order and the condemnation of any expression of racial discrimination or 'apartheid' and any type of colonialism or neocolonialsim."

The negotiation for Bolivia's inclusion among the nonalined countries underwent important changes in the last few days. Marcelo Terceros Banzer, the then-foreign affairs under secretary in Banzer's administration, presented in Belgrade a formal request from the government for Bolivian admission to this nonalined movement. Just as the negotiations seemed to be headed in the right direction the uprising occurred on 21 July. An official report indicated that the conference was asked to disregard the prior request because the Bolivian Government was withdrawing it. On Saturday, however, the Foreign Ministry returned the issue to its original status by renewing its request to be incorporated.

$2.5 BILLION IN U.S., FRG PRIVATE CREDITS OFFERED

PY050304Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1949 GMT 4 Aug 78 PY

[Excerpts] La Paz, 4 Aug--U.S. and FRG private investors have offered the Bolivian Government credits of more than $2.5 billion over the next few years, it was reported here today. Offers from U.S. financial institutions exceed $2 billion, while those of FRG entities total about $500 million. Although Bolivia already has a foreign debt in excess of $2 billion, official sources said that the new Bolivian Government is receiving these financial proposals with interest. The new foreign credits will be invested principally in the Mutum iron and steel complex and in major highway and energy infrastructural projects, it was reported.

REPORTS OF PLANS FOR NUCLEAR BOMB DENIED

PY071714Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 Aug 78 p 16 PY

[Text] Itamaraty has formally denied reports made in the Netherlands yesterday that Brazil intends to use nuclear technology for the manufacture of military atomic devices. The reports were picked up by the Netherlands press from a small city newspaper in the Netherlands which reported that the Brazilian Government has given Nuclebras instructions to that effect.

Itamaraty spokesman Luiz Felipe Lampreia repudiated the campaign in the Netherlands press which he said caused great surprise in the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, since it is based on completely false rumors.

Lampreia stressed that the Brazilian position in this area is clear and well-known. That position, which was stated in the "white book" on nuclear policy published by the government last year, clearly affirmed that the Brazilian nuclear program is concerned only with the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Lampreia added that the best proof of those intentions is the fact that the Brazilian nuclear program is being developed entirely with international cooperation and is subject to rigid safeguards. Brazil does not intend to manufacture atomic bombs or nuclear devices under any condition.

The Itamaraty spokesman said that the reports widely headlined yesterday in the issues of several Netherlands newspapers are untrue and strange.

Lampreia said: "We do not know where they came from and ask ourselves what the intention behind them is since they are baseless. So we express our formal rejection of that kind of misinformation. We would like to know the reason for it. There may be some strange reason behind them but we do not know what it is."

After pointing out that similar campaigns have been launched before, Lampreia said that the Netherlands Government itself has denied such rumors through its spokesmen.

As for the current status of the negotiations for the exchange of notes between the Brazilian Government and the governments of the three countries associated in Urenco, Lampreia explained that they have not been completed but that they should be soon.

Lampreia said that these negotiations only need to be formalized because the guarantees offered by Brazil and the demands made by Urenco have already been agreed to verbally.

As for dispatches from international news agencies reporting that the Netherlands Government will only license the export of enriched uranium whenever formalities on the storage of plutonium have been met, the Itamaraty spokesman said that Brasilia has not yet received any official information.

DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT SEEKS TO AMEND REFORM BILL

PY041922Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Aug 78 PY

[Excerpts] After 3 days of debate, the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] has approved an amendment to replace the government political reform bill. The amendment was based on the suggestions of dissident Senator Teotonio Vilela, National Renewal Alliance, and the proposals gathered by Senator Marcos Freire, MDB-Pernambuco. The amendment will be presented to the Joint congressional committee today.

In Brasilia, the presidential press adviser, Col Ruben Carlos Ludwig, has again supported the government's political reform bill. According to Ludwig, the executive branch has unanimously decided to reject any amendment of the original bill. Ludwig also said that the government still has not examined the proposed MDB amendment, pointing out that the government decision has not changed.

FIGUEIREDO WARNED AGAINST NOT ORDERING PRIORITIES

PY072059 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Aug 78 p 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" pages: "Figueiredo Has Too Many Priorities"]

[Text] As he continues to make more contacts and to look closer at the problems he will face as president, General Figueiredo is putting forward general ideas which by their repetition, give the impression that they will become part of his government program. Close analysis of his every statement could expose them as being contradictory and even based on misinformation. From the political standpoint, however, they are not.

As we said a few days ago, each statement by General Figueiredo in this popular campaign, which seems strange considering that he will be elected indirectly by a lame duck congress, is to some extent the statement of a point for his government program, as well as a commitment to take action. Thus, we repeat, General Figueiredo is carried away by the enthusiastic logic of a cavalry officer--"Press onward, and let the gunfire hit behind"--to either point out the errors committed by the revolutionary government or to insinuate that there is a lack of coordination in the implementation of established programs, or even to move head-on against the position of some cabinet ministers.

There is another risk to which General Figueiredo has certainly paid no attention. During his long experience as chief of the military household and secretary general of the National Security Council in the Medici government and as chief of the National Intelligence Service for 4 years, he had the opportunity to form an opinion or at least an impression of the country's problems in general. And this is the general vision, as superficial as it might be, that is always present in the contacts he is making with political and economic leaders, as well as in the contacts he is beginning to have with the ministers and their former colleagues. In order to learn the solutions which have been given to Brazil's problems through the general vision he has and the so-far superficial contacts with the country's reality the administration allows him to see, General Figueiredo is formulating--or letting others do it for him--ideas which are considered guidelines by some or points of a government program by others or yet "lack of preparation" and incapacity "to debate any subject in depth" by the most skeptical, such as the vice president of the Rio Grande do Sul Legislative Assembly. Thus, General Figueiredo manages to give both the impression that he is departing from the administrative directives of the Geisel government, and that he knows nothing about Brazil's problems. This is an uncomfortable position for him and a troublesome position for the country.

Other factors are dimming the political image of General Figueiredo, and one of them is that he gives priority to too many problems. He has said very clearly since the beginning that support for agriculture was going to be a priority under his government. As gathered from his speech in Lages (since, to quote one of his political adversaries who was born in the same state he was, we should consider his words to have meaning and consequence) in-depth educational reform will be another priority to stop universities from continuing to be mediocre diploma factories incapable of turning out the technicians needed for the development of industry and agriculture.

Then he also said that tax reform to insure autonomy for municipalities was to be another priority. After visiting with the interior minister to become better acquainted with the problems in that area, General Figueiredo pinpointed the northeast as yet another priority to which he will pay attention (provided the information given to the press by Interior Minister Rangel Reis is true) by expanding projects such as Polonordeste, irrigation, sanitation, housing, industrialization and land ownership reform. According to Minister Rangel Reis, the candidate recognized that regarding land tenure, there is a need "to expropriate nonproductive land for distribution to the millions of landless peasants."

In a normal situation, no one would have any objection to the priorities General Figueiredo is selecting. In the country's present situation, however, there are two aspects which must be considered: 1) The nation must be told what the appropriate scale of priorities is or everything will become the same degree of priority and consequently nothing will be solved and everything will continue as it is; and 2) since General Figueiredo himself recognizes the shortage of resources, the question is where those needed resources will be found to take care of all priorities at the same time (because agriculture, education and the northeast will demand sizeable investments to be taken off the "priority list").

General Figueiredo has to pay attention to these aspects. If he continues to find priorities at the pace he is finding them, he will soon be a harsh critic of the administrative ineffectiveness of the Geisel government and yet he will not be able to find the resources to implement his government's plans. And let us ignore the interests he is beginning to oppose, which may well gang up on him.

JOURNAL PREDICTS END OF PINOCHET REGIME

PY041907Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 3 Aug 78 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "The Death Throes of a Regime"]

[Excerpts] The sun is setting on the military regime of General Pinochet as the Letelier case runs its natural and apparently inexorable course.

No regime can survive by so closely involving itself with shadowy and murky politics. The Chilean regime is going to pay for using the same methods as the terrorism and subversion it had decided to fight. An armed government sent armed men to kill unarmed men living in a disarmed society for the sole sin of defending an idea and nothing more. This is really moving backwards, away from enlightenment.

The guilt of General Pinochet in the murder committed in September 1976 on Massachusetts Avenue in Washington is not known, and perhaps it will never be known. Chile will not extradite its citizens because no country ever does, but it exported assassins with official passports issued by the Pinochet government. Therefore, there is no way it can escape responsibility.

This is even more true when the Letelier case is one in a series of previous bloody cases. Carlos Prats Gonzalez, the general who was loyal to Salvador Allende, was murdered in Buenos Aires in September 1974 under circumstances similar to those of Letelier, and the bomb also killed his wife. Chilean Christian Democrat leader Bernardo Leighton was machinegunned in Rome in October 1975.

A month after Letelier was killed, protocol director Carlos Osorio, who issued the official passports to the murderers, died under suspicious circumstances. The official version was that he had committed suicide.

In May the Chilean Government said that the question of its participation in the Letelier case was closed at the very time when the clues the FBI had gathered were pointed in the direction of Manuel Contreras, the former DINA [National Intelligence Department] chief. Now apparently convinced by the weight of evidence, General Pinochet has ordered the arrest of Contreras, Colonel Espinoza and Captain Larios--falsely named Romeral Jara. No one can surely say that the measure ordered by Pinochet is enough to save his regime.

CUBILLOS COMMENTS ON EXTRADITION IN LETELIER CASE

FY071237Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 7 Aug 78 FY

[Text] Bogota--Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos rejected U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of his country. The foreign minister asserted that his country does not accept interference by other nations in Chile's problems or their solutions. He made this statement upon arriving at the Colombian capital, where he will attend the swearing-ing ceremony of the new president, Julio Cesar Turbay.

Cubillos made some remarks concerning investigations into the assassination of Orlando Letelier which took place in the United States. With respect to this he said: Whether or not extradition requests are made for Chilean officials, I am authorized to announce that the case will be dealt with by our courts. Cubillos then added: I absolutely refuse to accept any supervision by the United States. Chile is a sovereign nation which manages its own affairs. Since we do not interfere in the domestic affairs of other nations, we do not accept others' intervention in ours. Minister Cubillos is carrying a message of friendship from President Augusto Pinochet to the new Colombian ruler, Julio Cesar Turbay.

FOREIGN MINISTER GRANTS INTERVIEW TO MADRID PAPER

LD071157Y Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 30 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Angel Luis de la Calle interview with Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos: "Chile Is Beginning To Surmount the Trauma of the Virtual Civil War It Underwent"--date and place unspecified]

[Excerpt] Question: What, in your opinion, are the reasons why the president decided to entrust the foreign relations portfolio to a civilian?

Answer: After my country had experienced a state of virtual civil war and armed clashes, we came for a lengthy period under martial law regulations, which are covered by our legislation. Now that these stages are over and the country has achieved an obvious degree of normalization, the military government has decided, in accordance with the plans which it announced to the country at the proper time, to move from this emergency stage to one of greater normalization, leading to the transition toward the new institu-tional system which it wants to give to the country. It is within this context that the appointment of a civilian to the foreign relations portfolio for the first time must be understood, contributing to this period of greater participation by civilians in public affairs--a period which will coincide with the examination and discussion of and final decision on the new constitution which is to govern this nation in the future.

Question: A clear interest in improving Chile's external image has been observed since your arrival at the ministry. Is this a basic objective of your policy?

Answer: There is a great deal of talk about Chile's external image, and, especially in Europe, it has been profoundly distorted. I believe that it is an allusion to believe that you can have plans whose exclusive aim is to improve images. Images are changed by superimposing images. When an image is false, like--so I honestly believe--the one which some sectors have of my country, one of the appropriate solutions is to let matters take their course and wait for our real image to come to the surface above the prejudices and preconceived ideas, so as to reveal the country in its precise and current reality.

In that sense I do have a clear policy of openness to the outside world and I have made special efforts to insure that our country is visited by people from various nations. The great distance which separates us from you, for instance, makes it difficult for many Europeans to visit Chile. When people visit us with their eyes open they see a reality--a civilized country which is emerging vigorously after undergoing a traumatic experience.

Question: What is your medium and long-term program?

Answer: This being connected with the previous topic. My policy in directing the Foreign Ministry is to emphasize what has been my country's traditional foreign policy--one of complete openness and pragmatism in its international relations, open to the entire world. I have no restrictions with respect to relations among states other than that imposed by noninterference in each nation's internal affairs.

Question: Does President Carter's Latin American policy have any influence on the current political situation in Chile?

Answer: President Carter's Latin American policy does not seem to us to be clearly expressed, and so I would not venture to judge it because I might run into confusion. This vagueness means that to specify whether it has any influence on Chile's political situation would be to enter into the field of speculation. However, among some things which appear clear in the enunciation of President Carter's policy there is his good intention in handling the issue of human rights--an intention which has sometimes been hampered by strategic considerations and considerations of U.S. interests, which have restricted the moral good intention of the measure. However, since strategic considerations seem not to be so important in our area of the world the human rights policy has been implemented with a moral rigor which has undoubtedly influenced the course of action taken on many related matters by the countries of Latin America. What is negative is the discriminatory manner in which that policy has been implemented.

Question: Are you personally in favor of Chile's return to a democratic system? Do you consider that the timetable initially envisaged for that aim should be speeded up?

"Democracy, But Human"

Answer: I am personally in favor of Chile's return to a democratic system, which, moreover, is the clearly expressed will of the current military government. The path which will be followed is one of orderly revolution, through the discussion of a new constitution text, which is already underway. However, in speaking of "democracy" a clear distinction must be drawn among the various forms of government grouped together under the now rather diluted meaning of that word or concept. It is well known to you Europeans that the term "democratic system" covers a broad spectrum of kinds of governments, ranging from some which are absolutely totalitarian to others which are genuinely libertarian. Chile will fall within the spectrum of the regimes which understand by democracy real freedom for people and their dignity as human individuals--concepts which are generally enshrined within so-called Western Christian civilization.

Question: In your opinion, has Chilean society surmounted the traumas which it suffered over the last few years?

Answer: Our society is slowly beginning to surmount the traumatic situation of virtual civil war which it underwent with the Marxist experience.

It is also beginning to surmount another, lengthier and also equally traumatic experience, which is that of successive governments which with various political programs or various ideological interpretations promised great achievements and deceived people with simple prescriptions which appeared as a panacea to resolve all our problems. I believe that present-day Chilean society, in recovering from those experiences, will be a society less prepared to believe in facile hope and more convinced that the only way to achieve progress, prosperity and happiness is through hard, dedicated and persistent effort. This is being confirmed, moreover, by the extraordinary economic development which Chile has been able to achieve under its new economic plans, which emphasize those aspects of effort which I have mentioned. This is obvious to anybody who visits the country and is even more surprising for economic theorists when such development and success occur under very depressed conditions for the price of copper, which was our principal export product.

Inability to understand the Chilean process, which has existed because of our image--this has caused us to experience a form of tremendous isolation--the lack of aid and the world depression which has affected the price of copper, our basic product, have forced us to set illusions aside and tackle the harsh reality of those who must struggle alone. We have achieved success and the world has opened its eyes.

Question: What is your opinion of the Chileans currently living outside the country? What role would you ascribe to these fellow countrymen in Chile's future?

Answer: Because of the country's geographical configuration Chileans have an outlook rather like that of islanders. The country is cut off to the north by an immense desert, to the east by the highest mountain range in the Western Hemisphere, to the west by the largest of the oceans and to the south by the wastes of the Antarctic. The nature of these islanders is hospitable and they naturally tend to attempt to have good contacts with the rest of the world. This is the reason for the Chilean tradition of travel, which causes them to move with great ease through the world across the distances which separate us from other countries.

Among the Chileans currently living outside the country there are many who are doing so because of this spirit which I have mentioned. There is undoubtedly another large number who left for political reasons. Others find it easier to operate outside, in the world of political ideological programs, and live on the generous payments which European countries make to those whom they regard as exiles rather than return to the daily work which all of us in Chile must do. However, I believe that in the future the majority will gradually return, because one's roots in the country are strong and everybody loves his homeland. Those who return in a generous spirit, without hatred and prepared to cooperate in the great national task, will have a role to play. Those who return prompted by a spirit of revenge or hatred have no place in our society and are those who make up those crazy groups which travel the world under the banners of anarchism and terrorism.

ARCHBISHOP SUBMITS NEW LIST OF DISAPPEARANCE CASES

PY051910Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1325 GMT 5 Aug 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 5 Aug--[Words indistinct] with dossiers of people who have disappeared after being detained by security organizations, making a total of 186 similar cases, have been submitted to the Interior Ministry by Msgr Raul Silva Henriquez, archbishop of Santiago.

The new list includes the records and details of 46 new cases. These dossiers were made up by the Catholic Vicariate of Solidarity of this capital.

Cardinal Silva reiterated his concern about this human rights problem which has not been resolved satisfactorily for the relatives of the missing persons and for this country's Catholic Church. The Catholic prelate asks for a quick and satisfactory answer by the government for each of the cases submitted by relatives, who in the past carried out long hunger strikes in search of a solution.

Church sources reported that within the next few days the Chilean Catholic bishops in the interior of the country will send lists and records of similar cases to Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez. The Catholic Vicariate of Solidarity has lists of 600 similar cases.

Meanwhile, the courts are trying a case, submitted by 69 plaintiffs, against Gen Manuel Contreras (ret), former chief of the National Intelligence Directorate, who is accused of kidnaping 69 of their relatives.

FOUR ARRESTED, RELEASED FOR HANDING OUT PAMPHLETS

PY041935Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Aug 78 PY

[Text] The national director of social communications has reported that the four persons arrested on (?Tuesday) for distributing pamphlets have been released. He said that as soon as their names had been taken they were released and that an investigation is underway to find out who paid them to distribute the pamphlets.

FOREIGN MINISTER CUBILLOS TO VISIT PRC IN OCTOBER

PY041832Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Aug 78 PY

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos will travel to the PRC. This information was released officially a few minutes ago. The Chilean foreign minister will travel to Peking in the third week of October, accepting a cordial invitation extended by his Chinese colleague, Huang Hua.

The Foreign Ministry report indicates that Cubillos' visit will help strengthen even more the traditional ties of friendship which unite the two nations. During his stay in China he will discuss with officials of the Foreign Ministry matters of interest to the two countries.

BRIEFS

UNEMPLOYMENT OVER 13 PERCENT--Santiago, Chile, 1 Aug--The National Statistics Institute has reported that unemployment in Chile is over 13 percent. The president of the Central Bank said that for the first time more people are looking for jobs than there are sources of work. Last December, unemployment was 13.5 percent; it reached 13.2 percent during the second quarter of this year. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2052 GMT 1 Aug 78 PY]

PRESIDENT SIGNS LAW ON TERRITORIAL SEA

PA050256Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0101 GMT 5 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 4 Aug (EFE)--Colombian President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen today signed the law on the territorial sea which had been approved last year by the National Congress. According to the law, the ships of any state have the right of "innocent passage" through the territorial sea in keeping with international law. The law also stipulates that the outer border of the territorial sea is determined by a line drawn in such a way that the points which comprise it are 12 nautical miles away from the closest points of the base lines. The normal base line to measure the width will be the low tide along the coast.

It establishes, next to the territorial sea, an exclusive economic zone whose outer border will cover 200 nautical miles from the same base lines which determine the width of the territorial sea.

The law also sets forth a year's time for the government to reorganize or create the necessary offices to provide surveillance and defense of the country's marine areas in order to adequately exploit the natural resources in those areas.

MAKEUP OF PRESIDENT TURBAY'S CABINET ANNOUNCED

PA071902Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Here is the definitive makeup of the cabinet of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

The liberal ministers are:	
Government	German Zea Hernandez
Foreign Affairs	Indalecio Lievano Aguirre
Public Works	Enrique Vargas Ramirez
Public Health	Alfonso Jaramillo Salazar
Economic Development	Jesus Vallejo Mejia
Communications	Jose Manuel Arias Carrizosa
Agriculture	German Bula Hoyos
The conservative ministers are:	
Labor	Rodrigo Marin Bernal, Alvarist sector
Justice	Hugo Escobar Sierra, Alvarist sector
Finance	Jaime Garcia Parra, neutral
Education	Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo, Ospina-Pastranist sector
Mines and Energy	Alberto Vasquez Restrepo, Ospina-Pastranist sector
Defense	Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, apolitical

The secretary general of the presidency will be Alvaro Perez Vives, of the pro-Moscow Communist Party. The mayor of Bogota will be former Minister Hernando Duran Dussan, a Liberal. The secretary of information and the press will be Marta Montoya. The Chief of press of the San Carlos Palace will be Carmen Santiago. Diana Turbay Quintero, the president's daughter, will be her father's private secretary.

[Bogota Radio Super in Spanish at 0100 GMT on 8 August carries live from San Carlos Palace the new Colombian press and information secretary, Marta Montoya, reading the first four decrees signed by the president appointing the members of his cabinet and other public officials. In the first decree the Economic Development Minister is referred to as Gilberto Echeverri Mejia instead of Jesus Vallejo Mejia. In the third decree the president's private secretary is referred to as Diana Turbay de Hoyos instead of Diana Turbay Quintero, presumably her married name.]

LATIN AMERICAN HEADS OF STATE ARRIVE FOR INAUGURATION

PA071809 [Editorial Report PA] Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish at 1455 GMT on 7 August began carrying live coverage from the El Dorado Airport in Bogota on the arrival of the heads of state and government of Panama, Ecuador, Venezuela and Bolivia for the inauguration of Colombian President-elect Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

The first to arrive was Panamanian Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos, whose plane touched down at 1455 GMT. Torrijos was followed by Ecuardorean President Adm Alfredo Poveda Burbano, who arrived at 1520 GMT; Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, who arrived at 1538 GMT; and Bolivian President Gen Juan Pereda Asbun, who arrived at 1611 GMT. In all cases the arriving dignitaries were met by incumbent Colombian President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, who accompanied the heads of state to a reviewing stand from where the military honor guard was reviewed, which was followed by the playing of the appropriate national anthems. No speeches were given at the airport. Following the brief Radio Cadena Nacional announcer descriptions of the welcoming ceremonies, the visiting heads of state were escorted to limousines and taken to the Hilton Hotel in downtown Bogota.

The live coverage, which was interspersed with reportage from the Radio Cadena Nacional news studio in Bogota, ended at 1620 GMT.

Bolivian, Panamanian Leaders

PA071916Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Aug 78 PA

[Text] New Bolivian President Gen Juan Ramon Pereda has announced that his government will not be an obstacle to the continuation of the integration process. He said that he is personally interested in seeing the Andean pact strengthened.

[Begin Pereda recording] Greetings from the Bolivian Government and all Bolivians to the brother people of Colombia.

[Question] Could you tell us something about the ideas which you are bringing to the Andean pact meeting?

[Answer] I would not like to advance any statements for the moment. We do come with all willingness to achieve [words indistinct].

[Question] Is there any basis to the rumor that Bolivia will withdraw from the Andean pact?

[Answer] Absolutely none. [end of recording]

Panama's strongman Gen Omar Torrijos expressed his pleasure in returning to Colombian territory and highlighted the importance of the summit conference of the chiefs of state to take place on the occasion of the inauguration of President Turbay Ayala.

Venezuelan President Comments

PA071909Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1613 GMT 7 Aug 78 PA

[Statements made by Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez to newsmen at the Hilton Hotel in Bogota on 7 August 1978--recorded]

[Text] First of all, I want to give a fraternal and cordial greeting to all the Colombian people.

You know that for me there is no difference between Caracas and Bogota, and I still feel at home, in a part of our great Latin American country. I am very pleased to accompany Colombia on this national holiday, which is a reminder for us of our common origin and historical commitment which we must never forget. On the contrary, day by day we must strengthen our relations so that we can make the integration of Latin America and our nations possible.

[Question] What about the Andean pact, Mr President?

[Answer] The Andean pact is advancing well is spite of the problems inherent in such a difficult undertaking that five Latin American countries are trying to carry out. This will be one of the most important matters which we shall discuss with President Turbay Ayala.

[Question] Mr President, following the contacts in Caracas between you and the Colombian president, how do you see the future of Colombian-Venezuelan relations?

[Answer] I believe that the joint communique issued by President-elect Turbay Ayala and myself shows that there will be no break in continuity in the relations between Colombia and Venezuela and that Turbay Ayala will continue along the same path as taken by previous Colombian presidents, specifically those who had contacts with my administration--Presidents Zambrana [as heard] and Lopez Michelsen. I can also assure you that the future Venezuelan president will continue along the same path followed by the democratic Venezuelan president.

Ecuadorean President's Statement

PA0718277 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1552 GMT 7 Aug 78 PA

[Text] The following are statements by Ecuadorean President Adm Alfredo Poveda on his arrival at the Bogota Hilton Hotel:

[Begin Poveda recording] I bring cordial greetings to the noble Colombian people and Government from the Ecuadorean people and Government on my arrival in this sister country.

[Question] Mr President, what specific projects are you bringing to the Andean summit? [end recording]

On his arrival, Ecuadorean President Admiral Poveda said on behalf of his government that he will do everything possible to promote the Andean pact and that the subregional countries cannot continue to waste their time.

He also noted the interest shown by President-elect Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala in strengthening this subregional agreement. Admiral Poveda said that he and the Venezuelan and Bolivian presidents will hold an ample dialog to guarantee that the Andean pact will be operational.

BRIEFS

PESO DEVALUATION--Bogota, 2 Aug (AFP)--Reliable financial sources noted here today that between July 1977 and July 1978, the Colombian peso was devalued by 6.7 percent. According to these sources, the Colombian monetary unit has been devalued by 2.7 percent in the past 7 months. It is believed that by the end of 1978, the purchasing power of the Colombian peso will have suffered a loss of approximately 4 percent. [Text Paris AFP in Spanish 1512 GMT 2 Aug 78 PA]

LAINO STATEMENT CLAIMS POLITICAL PERSECUTION

PY0802402Y Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 7 Aug 78 p 27 PY

[Excerpts] During questioning this morning from 0815 to noon by Judge Antonio Escobar, Domingo Laino rejected all the charges presented against him in police documents sent to the sixth criminal court judge.

Laino was at all times accompanied by his lawyers, Miguel Abdon Saguier, Oscar Aguilera and Juan Manuel Benitez. Reporters were not allowed to attend the session, but Laino's lawyers told ULTIMA HORA that during the questioning Laino mentioned his detention and prosecution in detail, and that he answered the judge's questions at length in rejecting charges that he had violated laws regarding the security of the state.

He spoke of his trips and of his experience at the investigations department.

Domingo Laino presented a written statement to the judge during the hearing, at which he fully reasserted himself. At around 1210 we were able to obtain the text of the statement, which was added to the dossier. It reads:

"Domingo Laino, on trial in Asuncion for presumed violations of laws No 209 and 294, declares to Your Honor that I wish to state the following: 1) that my lawyers have asked the court to declare the crime I am charged with, a request with which Your Honor has not complied despite the warrant for arrest issued against me; 2) that I have denounced, in Paraguay and abroad, the political pressures exerted on the judicial branch which prevents this branch from being independent; 3) that I have also denounced, as an example of this lack of independence, the participation of the president of the court in party activities while wearing party emblems, thus violating the national Constitution; 4) Your Honor, this trial which is now being revived is a clear sign of political orchestration of the judicial branch. I know this because I was questioned in another trial years ago and was never found guilty, nor was it requested that I be deprived of rights when I was a congressman. Now, after my return from the United States, there is an intent to entangle me again in retaliation for the charges I made regarding the corruption of the regime and the violation of human rights; 5) The other people prosecuted in the same prior case were convicted without any evidence on the basis of declarations received through force by the police--declarations which are null and therefore cannot be used as the basis for judgment in a court of law; 6) The judge hearing this case has publicly appeared at a Colorado Party celebration in Ypane wearing the red scarf, a clear sign of a situation which makes me reassert that this is not a court trial, but an expression of political persecution; 7) I reassert that this judicial branch is not impartial enough to judge me. I know that all the evidence which my lawyers present--their writs and appeals--will be no good because this is not a trial but an instrument of political persecution. Therefore, I believe that everything that is decided will be the responsibility of the executive branch--be it the sentence or its length. Your Honor, I am willing to pay the price for the struggle for freedom and democracy in Paraguay."

Juan Manuel Benitez was asked if the judge issued any decision after Laino's questioning, and he told us: "We were the last to leave the court. It was past noon and we did not hear any resolution from the judge...."

Any decision by Judge Antonio Escobar Cantero will probably be known tomorrow.

GOVERNMENT'S HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY CANNOT PLEASE EVERYONE

PY051229Y Asuncion Red Privada de Emisoras in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Aug 78 PY

[From the Colorado Party Executive Board's program: "The Voice of the Colorado Party"]

[Excerpt] One cannot fail to recognize that human rights is the major and most publicized issue in the world today. Those who believe that the promotion of human rights and the measures adopted to protect them in every corner of the world might undermine our domestic policy are quite wrong. We Colorado members should proudly state that no other political party has been so dedicated to promoting human rights in Paraguay. Above all, we must make it quite clear that no other political party has a tradition similar to that of our party in searching for specific results in promoting the noble, just cause of human rights.

We must state, however, that the behavior of General Stroessner's Colorado government can in no way please everyone. Those who are hiding a knife under their cloak, waiting for the right time to attack their victim when he is unguarded, cannot approve our government's policy because here justice does not follow the devious path of revolution--a principle which opposition spokesmen used to advocate--but the path marked by the laws. That is, this is not a country with a weak government which is vulnerable to destructive storms and hatred. The government of President Stroessner protects all citizens against all negative elements, and this attitude can in no way please any imperialist group. Any form of defense of sovereignty outlined and implemented the way Paraguay does would be uncomfortable for imperialist groups.

This position is so uncomfortable that some groups motivated by a misguided sense of pride can no longer find the usual frank support for their status as rulers of the world. Therefore, no one should be surprised by the pressures. Therefore, no one should be surprised that certain governments having the hammer and the sickle as their symbol send guerrillas here and elsewhere in attempts to open wounds through which communist elements can enter.

In the face of situations of this nature, Paraguay has adopted an examplary, clear behavior, a behavior--and this should be clearly understood--which reflects our most faithful respect for our forefathers and for the sacrifices made by our people to defend our legitimate interest throughout history. No one could expect that after two bloody wars, at a moment when it is reaching its peak, Paraguay would hesitate and yield its banner. Paraguay has never feared difficult situations. It has never been afraid to face its enemies, even when they are stronger.

EL ENANO WARNS REGIME THAT CHANGE MUST COME

PY041855Y Asuncion EL ENANO in Spanish 31 Jul 78 p 3 PY

[Editorial: "Human Rights"]

[Text] The much-debated problem of the constant violation of human rights in our country by the current regime has reached its peak among Paraguayans. It is true that this regime cannot now hide or camouflage the restricted freedom which keeps us from our own people and from strangers--from our own people because the entire Paraguayan population knows from its own experience what it can expect with regard to police terror, which is at its zenith throughout the entire national territory; from strangers because the OAS, through the "blue book," has revealed to world public opinion what type of treatment is meted out in this communal land to people of the opposition, based on great humiliation and savage torture.

Until a short time ago, charges regarding the drastic methods practiced by government officials were lost in the medley of the day's news without creating the necessary interest. But since the appearance of Jimmy Carter on the scene of world politics, matters have changed radically and in such a way that the autocracy in power in Paraguay--which until yesterday boasted that it represented a so-called legal state--has been accused in Washington of exhibiting and offering "a Stalinist structure." Sitting in the chair of the accused before the highest court for the protection and defense of human dignity, this autocracy has been severely sanctioned for its exaggerated and inexcusable excesses. This punishment, which was adopted almost unanimously by the judges, was rejected only by the Paraguayan delegation, which played a pitiful and regrettable role among its peers in America.

The subject commented on above in summary form and known to the public is a call for the Colorado government to give serious thought, if this is possible. It is not possible to continue deceiving anyone with the false image of prosperity and happiness in a nation such as ours which faces the dawning of a terrible crisis. We are experiencing the moment of truth. If the current system in our country is not changed through legal channels, change will come all the same through very high internal and external pressure because we are living here today under the sign of revulsion, repudiation and saturation. We are not addicts of violence and we are not enthusiasts of direct action as a "modus operandi." But it must not be forgotten that desperation and oppression are bad advisers. These advisers, if "the voice of the people which is the voice of God" is not listened to, can light the fire of saintly ire and irreparable excess in discontented hearts.

UNIFIED LIBERALS URGE GOVERNMENT TO ABANDON REPRESSION

PY051704Y Asuncion EL ENANO in Spanish 31 Jul 78 p 6 PY

[Text of statement issued in Asuncion on 13 July 1978 by the Central Committee of the Unified Liberal Party]

[Text] The latest political events, which have been unusually serious, clearly indicate an ever-more repressive attitude among the men of the government, who have decidedly abandoned the method of persuasion and chosen violent measures directly aimed at intimidating the opposition sectors. The violent arrest of opposition leaders and the pulling of judicial strings to give an appearance of legality to imprisonment and sentencing, as well as the use of certain youth sectors for hostile demonstrations against the diplomatic representatives of countries dedicated to the defense of human rights, are alarming acts which counteract not only peaceful and free coexistence among Paraguayans, but also essential diplomatic relations which should be maintained and preserved by this country.

In view of this critical situation the board of the Unified Liberal Party states:

1. Its strong condemnation of the abusive measures of repression used by the government and the urgent need for the immediate suspension of arbitrary and discriminatory actions against certain sectors of the citizenry.

2. Its firm conviction that the small group of progovernment students who harrassed the U.S. Embassy on Tuesday night, 11 July, do not represent the genuine Paraguayan student youth and even less the Paraguayan people, the vast majority of whom find encouragement and hope in President Carter's determined and firm action in defense of human rights.

3. Its exhortation to the government party to abandon its policy of hatred and repression and initiate a national dialog in a patriotic search for institutional solutions for the benefit of the Paraguayan nation.

HOY VIEWS POSSIBLE SUSPENSION OF U.S. AID

PY071953Y Asuncion HOY in Spanish 6 Aug 78 p 11 PY

[Editorial: "An Economy Without Fear"]

[Text] There are several good reasons for us not to despair, answered the president of the Paraguayan Central Bank when he was asked about the possibility that the economic aid the United States grants to our country might be suspended.

The question and the answer clearly reflect the concern which people here have felt ever since talk began about the threat of suspension of this protection which the government of the northern country sometimes extends to its poorest brothers. It is equally true that the U.S. ambassador stated just recently that there is no danger of the aid being suspended. He probably wanted to say that the so-called friction in the relations between the two countries has decreased and that the Washington-originated pressure with regard to the lack of respect for human rights has eased.

According to the president of the central bank, the reasons not to despair are based on the stability of the Paraguayan economy, a stability which has awakened admiration in everyone who follows it closely. According to the central bank president, our foreign debt is small and well organized. The balance of payments situation and foreign reserves are good. He also draws a conclusion which has rarely been discussed in local circles: According to the central bank president, the most effective means to make up for the foreign aid, should it be cut off, and even if it is not, is the creation of a capital market. This would allow the financing of Paraguayan development through its own resources, and could even cut down foreign indebtedness.

It is true that the person who made these remarks--which appeared in yesterday's issue and have probably been analyzed by those who are interested in the development of the national economy--is a high-ranking government official, responsible for the management of the country's top credit entity, and his remarks could be rejected as biased because he is an interested party in the control of the country's economic performance.

However, these objections must be disregarded because his remarks do not reflect just his personal viewpoint but that of the institution he represents, thus making him an official spokesman. Because of this he could truly dispel the fears experienced by members of the active sectors when things allegedly went bad and when the mere mention of severance of a graciously granted aid made everyone think that ruin was iminent. The financial aid which was about to be suspended--and whose amount cannot be established here--is not that which helps finance the development of the nation. It does help--as its name indicates--to create certain credit programs, such as the one mentioned by the central bank president and which benefits the poorest peasants and industrialists. All this means that this aid is a significant, but only supplementary contribution.

This aid did not help finance the basic services and facilities of which our country can now be proud. The money stemming from it did not help build the highways, the earth satellite station, the giant bridge over the Paraguay River, or the new Asuncion airport, to mention only the most recent projects. These projects were implemented through obligations contracted by the country, obligations which form the small and well-organized debt the spokesman mentioned. These obligations affect individuals and organizations in the same manner, and constitute an accepted fact in economic relations.

But there is still more to be found in the official's statement because it conveys the assurance that it is possible to finance Paraguay's development with its own resources through the creation of a capital market. Perhaps this market will not provide enough funds to implement the accelerated development which we are currently experiencing, but it will allow the reinvestment of profits in Paraguayan projects without the flight of capital, the investment of capital in foreign undertakings, and the deposit of capital in foreign deposit accounts, something which is quite usual. In other words, the creation of a capital market opens promising prospects and should be considered as a possible starting point for total economic independence.

COMMUNISTS CALL FOR FRONT AGAINST STROESSNER

PY041513Y Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 3 Aug 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires--The Paraguayan Communist Party [PCPA] has declared that the creation of a national antidictatorship front and the struggle for a democratic civil-military government are the basis for overthrowing the fascist dictatorship.

During the plenum of the PCPA Central Committee held in Buenos Aires, it was pointed out that the mass struggle is expanding and has a unitarian nature. The plenum also pointed out that Stroessner's regime tries to hide its crimes against all the democratic forces of Paraguay, disguised behind a furious anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaign. The Paraguayan regime only remains in power because of the military and economic aid given by the American monopolies.

BRIEFS

SEARCH FOR URANIUM--The Public Works and Communications Ministry has reported that the Anschutz Corporation is searching for uranium in the Pedro Juan Caballero area and that 300 bores have been drilled. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 7 Aug 78 p 21 PY]

NEW AMBASSADORS--President Alfredo Stroessner today received the credentials of Evaristo Ron Vilas and Fritz Cineas, new ambassadors of Spain and Haiti, respectively. [Asuncion Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 7 Aug 78 PY]

MORALES BERMUDEZ COMMENTS ON ROLE OF ARMED FORCES

PY071551Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Aug 78 PY

[Text] Lima--President Francisco Morales Bermudez stated yesterday that the revolutionary government does not attack those Peruvians who do not comprehend or seek to understand the goals which the armed forces have established for themselves within the fatherland.

During a meeting with the army high command at army headquarters on occasion of Cavalry Day, Morales Bermudez stated: "We do not attack these Peruvians." He said that the goals established by the armed forces are not understood by some Peruvians, while others show that they do not want to understand these goals, rejecting them on political rather than logical grounds. Morales Bermudez then indicated that, "in view of this situation we wish to reassert that the army knows what it is doing. We are deeply convinced that what we are doing is right."

COMMISSION COMPLETES ASSEMBLY REGULATIONS

PY080330Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Aug 78 PY

[Text] The multiparty commission which drafted the internal regulations for the Constituent Assembly has concluded its work. The records and resolutions will be submitted first thing tomorrow to the Assembly's board. This was reported by Luis Alberto Sanchez, who presided over the multiparty commission, which concluded its activities today at (?1830).

MINERS STRIKE JEOPARDIZES LOAN REPAYMENT

PY071507Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Aug 78 PY

[Text] The U.S. Southern Peru Copper Corporation has been losing $1 million per day ever since the mineworkers strike started on 4 August. Should this situation continue, it will jeopardize the payment of $48 million which this enterprise must make by 15 January 1979 to foreign banks and will also preclude the granting of new loans.

This statement was made, upon his arrival from the United States where he had gone on a business trip, by [name indistinct] (?Archibald), president of this enterprise which exploits the Toquepala copper deposits. (?Archibald) indicated that the enterprise's obligations fall due every 6 months and while the prior payment had been made on time, if the present circumstances continue, the upcoming payment would be impossible to meet.

MINISTRY ASKS HEALTH WORKERS TO END STRIKE

PY041946Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Aug 78 PY

[Excerpts] (Jose Neira Ramirez), director general of the Health Ministry, has said that health workers have received proposals which are within means and reason, and he urged them to lift the strike which they began 20 days ago, because of the harmful affects which an extension of the conflict will have on those who need the services of health establishments. The director general told the workers leaders that the proposal will be submitted to the minister, air force Maj Gen Oscar Davila Zumaeta, who will study it and then make known the official decision.

EFFORTS MADE TO STRENGTHEN TIES WITH EUROPEAN SOCIALISTS

PA040126Y Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 2 Aug 78 p 6A PA

[Statement by Pedro Brin Martinez, Panama Foreign Affairs Ministry regional director for Eastern Europe socialist countries, at the United Nations before a group of UN representatives--date not given]

[Text] Sirs:

The main purpose of this simple invitation is to let Your Excellencies know of the decision of the government of the Republic of Panama to promote, bearing in mind its national security, its political and commercial relations with all member states of the international community.

Based on these principles which were established as the fundamental objectives of its foreign policy, recently specified in a communique publicly released by Foreign Minister his excellency Nicolas Gonzalez-Revilla, a general department has been created to specifically attend to and strengthen Panama's cooperation and friendly relations with socialist countries of Eastern Europe.

I have been appointed director of the new office in Panama's Foreign Ministry. I must point out that my government takes this important step in its foreign policy encouraged by the disinterested help that socialist countries and governments--as all other countries and governments of the world--have given Panama in its struggle to recover effective sovereignty over its national territory.

Because of my presence at the meeting that the UN committee for the abolishment of all forms of racial discrimination is currently holding here, I have been commissioned by my government to get in touch with you, to let you know some special aspects of Panama's foreign policy.

Based on those objectives and my country's foreign policy, whose greatest exponent is our Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, I have the honor of informing you that the Republic of Panama contemplates in its government program dedicating full time to the process of restoring its territorial integrity and national sovereignty as was recognized in the 1977 canal treaties. At the same time, it is planning with great optimism to contribute to the universalization of the system of permanent neutrality of the interoceanic canal located in its territory.

In the treaty on the canal's permanent neutrality, my country has declared the neutrality of that route. This means that in peace or war the Panama Canal will be permanently safe and open for peaceful transit of ships of all nations on equal terms so that there is no discrimination regarding conditions and tolls, or for any other reason, against any nation, its citizens or subjects and so that the canal, and therefore the isthmus of Panama, does not become the target of reprisals in a war between other nations of the world.

DOCTORS RELEASE COMMUNIQUE ON END OF STRIKE

PA052346Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2152 GMT 5 Aug 78 PA

[Communique to the people from the national medical negotiating commission as read by Dr Mario Quiel, member of the press committee of the national medical negotiating commission--live]

[Text] Whereas, on 20 July 1978 the national commission of delegates of the National Federation of Residents, Doctors and Interns declared a complete and indefinite strike

of all its activities throughout the country to protest the nonfulfillment of just salary demands;

Whereas the strike declared by the National Federation of Residents, Doctors and Interns was unconditionally and unrestrictedly supported and joined by the National Medical Association, the Association of Odontologists and Related Professionals of the Social Security Fund and the association of specialists of Santo Tomas hospital;

Whereas through the mediation of the National Association of Nurses of Panama a productive dialog has been established between the national medical negotiating commission and the government authorities comprising Dr Ernesto Perez Valladares, Nicolas Ardito Barletta, Abraham Saied and Jorge Abadia;

Whereas the national medical negotiating commission has authorized an end to the strike in all hospitals, clinics and health centers of the country;

Whereas, the national medical negotiating commission and all the groups which are part of it will remain in permanent session for the duration of the negotiations, resolves:

That all medical groups represented by the national medical negotiating commission will end the strike at 0600 on 6 August 1978;

That the national medical negotiating commission has ended the strike because productive talks have been initiated on the causes of conflict;

That the workshifts of the specialists in the emergency rooms and intensive care wards in all hospitals of the country will continue as planned until Monday 7 August 1978;

To thank the community for the spirit of civic conduct and maturity demonstrated in supporting the medical movement and that we will continue to protect the sacred interests of the Panamanian people's health.

[Signed] national medical negotiating commission, 5 August

VOTING ENDS PEACEFULLY; IRREGULARITIES CHARGED

PA070350Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0048 GMT 7 Aug 78 PA

[By Francisco Rubiales]

[Text] Panama City, 6 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--In a calm and peaceful atmosphere--marred, however by charges of irregularities--Panama today elected the new members of its Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives.

The electoral court unexpectedly announced this afternoon that citizens could vote in any corregimiento in the country they wished by merely presenting their cedulas [identification cards]. Many candidates protested this measure, and several of them accused the court of "irresponsibility." [special announcement broadcast intermittently by Panama City Domestic Service between 1950 and 2100 GMT on 6 Aug 78 said that due to errors in the voting lists, starting from 2000 GMT electors would be allowed to vote at any table in their respective corregimientos and that any person found to have given false or erroneous address would be prosecuted as provided by the law]

In the opinion of Guillermo Cochez, assistant secretary general of the Christian Democracy, this measure facilitates fraud and sullies the electoral process.

In today's elections, representatives are being chosen for each corregimiento in the country, and lists of the residents of each corregimiento are being used. But the new provision, announced over a national network barely 2 hours before the polls were to close, allowed persons from one corregimiento to go to another to vote. No significant incidents were reported in the country today as close to 2,000 candidates vied for the 505 Assembly seats. A dry law and an announcement by the National Guard that it would prevent the electoral process from being disrupted, contributed to the peaceful course of events.

Although official results are not yet available, one can judge from the candidates that the government will have an absolute majority in the Assembly. Of the almost 2,000 candidates, not even 200 have expressed opposition to the government, which reflects the overwhelming number of pro-government candidates.

Liberal Party spokesmen told ACAN-EFE that the party hopes to win 50 seats, while the Christian Democrats hope to win 6. Several dozen other candidates might vote with the opposition parties in the future, if they are elected, although they are running as "independents." The Panamenist Party, the largest in the country, has forbidden its members to become candidates or to vote in the elections. The Republicans, Social Democrats, and other opposition parties did likewise.

According to the members of the team that organized the elections, the results will be known in 1 or 2 days. The new Assembly will meet for the first time on 11 October 1978, and on that same date they will elect the president of the republic. The election of the president is the major task of the representatives, and yet not even one of them has announced publicly whom he would vote for it elected. But this does not mean that all is in the dark in Panama regarding who the future president of the republic will be. The vast majority of Panamanians are willing to bet that it will be Omar Torrijos or one of his close associates.

Torrijos has two choices: To remain as chief of government, with special powers, for another 6 years; or to allow himself to be elected president, with the greatest of ease, as the majority of the members of the new Assembly support him and his system.

CRITICA on Electoral Problems

PA072132Y Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 7 Aug 78 p 31 PA

[From the column "Desde el Cafetin"]

[Text] The truth must be said. The electoral tribunal must definitely give a serious explanation to the people regarding the voting lists. In Panama City, mainly, the badly prepared lists caused a forced absenteeism among the voters. The people turned out to vote but they did not know where to cast their ballots. That was the sad reality.

80 Percent Turnout

PA072319Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1750 GMT 7 Aug 78 PA

[Excerpts] Panama City, 7 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Luis Carlos Noriega, president of the electoral board, told ACAN-EFE today that more than 80 percent of the registered voters went to the polls yesterday, Sunday, to elect a new representative Assembly.

There are, however, no official or definite results on the elections. Nothing has been said about the political composition of the new Assembly. Magistrate Noriega did not venture to say how many of the newly elected representatives were pro-government, independent, or opposition. No one is venturing any guesses on the matter.

The statement that there was a turnout of more than 80 percent is merely an official estimate because the electoral board has not yet started to compute the election results in each corregimiento.

Noriega said that there was a "massive turnout" and that in many corregimientos voter turnout exceeded 90 percent. According to official figures, more than 90 percent of the registered votes went to the polls in the last representatives election. In last year's plebiscite to ratify the new canal treaties, less than 3 percent of the voters abstained.

Electoral board officials told ACAN-EFE that few representatives had been reelected in the capital city, but that there had been many in outlying provinces. It was unofficially said that after the final vote count and the resolution of any complaints, less than 40 percent of the representatives will have been reelected. Electoral officials say that there have been few requests throughout the country for nullifying election returns.

The radio and television network established on Saturday has been announcing the names of winners in each of the nation's 505 corregimientos. About 790,000 people out of the country's 1.5 million are leigible to vote.

Torrijos Expresses Satisfaction

PA070434Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0157 GMT 7 Aug 78 PA

[Station interview with Panamanian Chief of Government Omar Torrijos Herrera at undisclosed location on the occasion of the national elections for the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives held on 6 August--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Torrijos] Panamanian people, very early this morning I began observing and receiving information on the results of this great civic electoral event in which the Panamanian people are the main protagonists. The more I learned about the civic, patriotic and selfless manner in which men in the capital and in the rural areas were showing up at the polls in an orderly fashion to cast their votes--votes which were merely messages from their consciences--the more I, as a ruler, felt the pride of having been able to guide this electoral process along the paths of civic responsibility that will serve as an example in America's political arena.

So confident was I of our people's capacity for civic duty and patriotism that we invited the rectors of the principal American universities. He who invites a rector knows he is inviting a man who is a profound originator of opinions among the youths he is teaching. We invited persons of high intellectural, moral and civic standing because we were convinced that today the people would stage an electoral process that they would highly admire, as in effect they have done and have said so in the various statements they have made.

I feel extremely proud because these 10 years of efforts toward guiding our electoral process along a different path have yielded their best fruits in the 6 August election. I feel extremely proud because I know that many peasants in our fields, in our fatherland, had to travel long distances to reach the polls that would serve as depositories of their consciences or intimate truths.

Those who preached abstentionism have seen their pretensions buried by mountains of votes [cast by voters], who throughout the country did not spare their efforts in exercising man's greatest and most sacred duty--that of not giving up his right to vote because a vote is a message from the conscience and the conscience of Panamanians is in favor of maintaining this system to the same extent to which it has been supported by the mass of voters.

Sure He Has Majority

PA080228Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Aug 78 PA

[Station interview with Panamian Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos at the Hilton Hotel in Bogota, Colombia, on 7 August regarding 6 August Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives election in Panama--recorded]

[Text] I am satisfied with the results of the elections because more than 80 percent of the voting population went to the polls, despite the fact that important opposition leaders had recommended to the people that they abstain. We were not electing a new government, we were voting for a new system of government. This is the second time we have voted for the system and on both occasions a high percentage of the voting population responded favorably. I am also sure that I have a majority in the new Assembly.

OPPOSITION PARTIES WALK OUT ON OAS OBSERVERS

PA080315Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 7 Aug 78 PA

[Excerpt] This afternoon, three Panamanian political opposition parties walked out of a meeting with former Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry to protest former Salvadoran President Arturo Armando Molina's presence. The meeting had been called for 1700 in Belaunde Terry's suite at El Panama Hotel.

Both the former Peruvian president and the former Salvadoran president, together with former Argentine Foreign Minister Angel Savala Ortiz, were assigned by the OAS to observe the course of the election in our country. As former President Belaunde Terry said in Colon yesterday, meetings would take place not only with the official sector but also with Panamanian opposition groups so as to render a complete report to the OAS.

Thus, the meeting with the opposition groups was scheduled for this afternoon. The participants initially felt that the meeting would be held only with the former Peruvian president, but when they noticed that former President Arturo Armando Molina was present, the representatives of the Liberal Party, Christian Democratic Party and the Panamenist Party filed their protest and left the meeting.

However, the representatives of the Democratic Independent Movement and the recently founded Social Democratic Party remained. Both are minority organizations with little political significance because they do not have marked popular support, especially the so-called independent movement which is a group comprised entirely of professionals.

The Panamanian opposition groups wanted to present to the former Peruvian president their complaints regarding the electoral system used for the election of the 505 corregimiento representatives yesterday. In order to support their statements, they would reportedly have delivered the statements challenging [the election] which the candidates of their groups, who felt they were affected during the election, submitted to the electoral court.

COSTA RICA

LABOR TENSION REPORTED IN SOUTHERN PACIFIC AREA

PA061750Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 6 Aug 78 PA

[Text] The General Labor Confederation [CGT] has claimed that the government is not interested in the rural labor situation. We tried to make the government develop an interest in negotiating with representatives of the banana company and the union of [word indistinct] workers in Golfito but the government does not seem to be interested in the problem, Mr Solis of the CGT said. The dismissal of Reyes Reyes, member of the union and the negotiating commission, as well as the threats of dismissal and suspension of workers have created a tense situation in the southern Pacific area.

EL SALVADOR

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON HONDURAN CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT

PA080603Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0546 GMT 8 Aug 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 7 August (AFP)--Secretary of Information Rafael Flores Lima today told AFP that the Salvadorean Government trusts that the change of government in Honduras "will not affect the peace process begun after the 1969 conflict. Honduran chief of state Juan Alberto Melgar Castro was removed from office tonight in Tegucigalpa and replaced by a military triumvirate in a bloodless coup d'etat, it was learned here.

Flores Lima added that the agreement for the process in search of peace is institutional, decided by the respective armed forces. Therefore, the change of persons in the leadership of a country will in no way affect this process. He also said that Peruvian jurist Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, appointed by the two countries as mediator, is expected to arrive in El Salvador on 14 August. Bustamante y Rivero will be in San Salvador until 20 August and then will travel to Tegucigalpa. In both capitals he will meet with high-ranking officials to discuss their plans for finding a solution to the dispute. El Salvador and Honduras went to war, called the 100 hours of war, on 14 July 1969. El Salvador claimed that the human rights of Salvadorans living in Honduras were not respected, while Honduras claimed El Salvador did not respect its territorial integrity.

GUATEMALA

RIOT POLICE DISPERSE WORKER-STUDENT DEMONSTRATION

PA050201Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0124 GMT 5 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The anti-riot police today dispersed, in this capital, a worker student demonstration protesting violence and the repression of labor organizations. The first clash between police and demonstrators occurred near the Concordia Plaza, located in front of the national police general directorate palace. The police charged the demonstrators, numbering several thousands, firing tear gas grenades and wielding wooden clubs. The attack caused great confusion, especially among persons leaving their offices at the end of the workday.

A 3-year-old [as received] girl was badly beaten by the police, who particularly directed their attacks against students and women. Firemen and Red Cross auxiliaries removed several dozen demonstrators beaten or overcome by tear gas fumes. Although it has not been confirmed, it was said that at least one newsman was among the injured.

The police occupied practically all the downtown sector and half an hour after the first clash they still continued firing tear gas grenades into the crowds.

The demonstration was organized by the National Labor Central and the labor unity committee. Early this morning they had announced that, in spite of government threats, they would hold their demonstration without requesting the necessary permit. The university student association said in this respect that if the demonstrators were attacked it would be a "violation of the constitution."

ACRYLICS FACTORY WORKERS STAGE HUNGER STRIKE

PA0600117 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1550 GMT 5 Aug 78 PA

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 5 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The workers of an acrylics factory in this capital began an indefinite hunger strike this morning. They are demanding the release of 21 coworkers arrested by the police who are accused of distributing subversive propaganda. They are also demanding a stop to management repression, which includes having frozen union dues. The strikers have positioned themselves in front of the factory and have called for the "solidarity of the country's labor and peasant organizations." The arrested workers will begin their own hunger strike tomorrow, Sunday. According to statements by the leaders of the National Labor Central, they may do the same beginning on Monday, in front of the government palace.

VICE PRESIDENT SCORES UK ATTITUDE ON BELIZE ISSUE

PA061923Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1630 GMT 6 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Merida, Mexico, 6 Aug (AFP)--Guatemalan Vice President Francisco Villagran charged here today that the United Kingdom "wants to make Guatemala get down on its knees to negotiate the Belize problem." The high-ranking official who arrived at this regional capital in Mexico's southeast for a private visit of the Mayan ruins, added that the United Kingdom is making evident "its colonialist attitude, its imperialism and its superiority complex toward small nations." The vice president said that Guatemala, on the other hand, is prepared to negotiate with the United Kingdom, "the people of Belize and the political opposition in that country, but the British Government has decided to obstruct the way to the negotiations table."

The Guatemalan vice president will return to his country tomorrow. Guatemala has been claiming Belize, a territory presently under British control, as part of its territory for approximately one century.

HONDURAS

ARMED FORCES COMMUNIQUE REPLACES PRESIDENT WITH MILITARY JUNTA

PA080447Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 0404 GMT 8 Aug 78 PA

[Communique of Honduran Superior Council of the Armed Forces issued in Comayaguela, Honduras, on 7 August--direct telephone link with Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras--read by Voz de Honduras announcer]

[Text] Whereas Brig Gen Juan Alberto Melgar Castro has presented his resignation as Honduran chief of state, a post for which he was appointed by this council on 22 April 1975:

Whereas it is the responsibility of the Superior Council of the Armed Forces to appoint the person or persons who will replace him as supreme chief of state; the Superior Council of the armed forces has decided in a special meeting:

1. To accept the resignation submitted by Brig Gen Juan Alberto Melgar Castro as chief of state;

2. To appoint as replacement a government military junta which will be made up of the following officers: a) Brig Gen Policarpo Juan Paz Garcia, chief of the armed forces and commanding general of the army, as president of the junta; b) Lt Col Domingo Antonio Alvarez Cruz, commanding general of the Honduran Air Force, as member of the government junta; c) Lt Col Amilcar Zelaya Rodriguez, commander general of the public security forces, as member of the military government junta.

3. The officers appointed to compose the military government junta will retain their command posts in the armed forces.

4. The armed forces reiterate to the Honduran people that they will continue with the policy established in the 22 April 1975 proclamation.

5. The armed forces categorically reaffirm their irrevocable decision of guaranteeing, through the strict support of law, the process of constitutionalization of the country which has already begun, without changing the established dates.

6. The armed forces certify as government [as heard] before the Honduran people that they will continue observing the unqualified respect of international treaties and agreements signed by Honduras; that they will continue making efforts so that the mediation process with the Republic of El Salvador will continue its normal course, without interruption of any kind; that the agrarian reform process will continue to be one of their fundamental objectives; that they will guarantee and support the social achievements of urban and rural workers; that they will maintain the system of guarantees for free enterprise as a means of achieving the country's development; that freedom of the press and human rights in general will continue to be the object of their greatest consideration and respect; and that they will maintain the peace and calm that currently reigns in the republic.

Issued in the sessions room of the Superior Council of the Armed Forces in Comayaguela, Central District, on 7 August 1978.

[Signed] Superior Council of the Honduran Armed Forces

NICARAGUA

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE ENDORSES ARCHBISHOP'S STAND

PA051935Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1720 GMT 5 Aug 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Nicaragua's private sector, represented by the Nicaraguan Development Institute [INDE], today spoke out in favor of the proposal made by Managua Archbishop Monsignor Miguel Ovando y Bravo, that Gen Anastasio Somoza resign to give way to a new national government. The INDE pronouncement also spoke of the need for a political ammesty to promote understanding among the different elements interested in solving the nation's problems, which are increasing every day and seriously affecting the economy.

INDE pointed out that Somoza's resignation should take place in accordance with the constitution and give way quickly to a transitional government which will permit the participation of honest and capable persons of different sectors and political leanings.

The new national government would initiate the democratization of the country by establishing a political amnesty, pluralism and free elections as a basis for implementing justice, liberty and respect for human rights. It would also plan the social reorganization of the country, with profound changes in all spheres, the INDE communique pointed out. It added that it is necessary for the army to respect citizens' rights.

PRISONER DENIES RESPONISHILITY FOR ATTACK ON SOMOZAS

PA040215Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1220 GMT 3 Aug 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Fernando Chamorro Rappaccioli, accused of having actively participated in the attack against Managua military installations carried out from the Intercontinental Hotel on 20 July, yesterday testified before Managua court judge Roberto Arias Ramos.

The prisoner answered three questions asked by the judge. He said that he was not responsible for the rocket attack from the hotel's seventh floor. Chamorro told newsmen that he has rejected charges that he made an attempt on the lives of Gen Anastasio Somoza and his son, Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero.

The political prisoner pointed out, however, that he favors an arned struggle in Nicaragua as the means to solve Nicaraguan problems. Chamorro also stated that for 9 days a hood was kept over his head while he was in a Managua jail, where he underwent intensive interrogation sessions, carried out day and night by security forces.

CASTRO COUNSELS U.S., CANADIAN YOUTHS

FL041805Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Aug 78 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night attended the political program of a friendly trilateral meeting between the youth delegations of Cuba, Canada and the United States. Amid the enthusiasm of all present, Fidel left the dais and, standing on a chair, spoke to the participants about various national and international topics.

[Begin Castro recording] I did not want to let this night, which is of much significance to us, go by without participating in this brief meeting with you, but not to make a formal speech since you have had many meetings and have heard many speeches during these last few days. What I was thinking was the following: that the North American and Canadian delegates are meeting with Cuban delegates precisely today during a world festival. [end recording]

The meeting opened with speeches by representatives of the three delegations, Jorge Aldereguia for Cuba, (Mike Guidora) for Canada and (Jacqueline Ramos) for the United States.

[Begin Castro recording] [applause] Once I said at the United Nations that the philosophy of war would cease when the philosophy of plundering disappears. What need have we of using our sweat and resources on weapons? What do we need weapons for, as weapons in themselves? What interest can we have in an arms race if what we are concerned about is the well-being of the people? And the well-being of the people is created by work. What we are interested in are the levels of education and culture of our people, our levels of recreation, our levels of health. We are interested in the levels of nutrition, clothing and housing of our people because we are aware of our needs, our poverty. And we are aware of the poverty in the world and we know what the world's poverty is because we have many relations with the underdeveloped world. We are aware of Africa's educational conditions, Africa's health conditions and those of Latin America and Asia. We know of the gigantic tasks which the people have yet to overcome in those situations because when we, who consider ourselves poor, see the situation of other countries, we realize that there are many in the world that are infinitely poorer than we. [end recording]

In his remarks to the youths of Cuba, Canada and the United States, the commander in chief emphasized the conditions and characteristics of the North American people. He pointed out that we do not have problems of any sort with the people who have always been the victims of deceit by the oligarchy and multinational interests.

[Begin Castro recording] Again I thank you and I express the wish that you march united. I am not going to ask that you defend our struggle against the blockade, our struggle so that our strip of occupied territory is returned to us. And I do not ask you this because I do not have to ask since I know that you are going to support us. [applause] Long live the friendship between the peoples of the United States and Cuba. [shouts of "viva"] Long live solidarity. [shouts of "viva"] Long live peace. [shouts of "viva"] [end recording]

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151